

# THE RICH HILL TRIBUNE.

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## A REVIEW OF 1902

The Most Important Happenings in All Departments  
of the World's Activity Briefly Noted.

### THE COAL STRIKE.

Mar. 28—Hard coal miners begin convention at Shamokin, Pa., to form a strike committee to demand recognition of union.

Mar. 29—Mine workers executive committee orders big strike involving anthracite coal miners.

Mar. 30—Coal miners in Pa. authorize strike.

Mar. 31—President Mitchell issues a public appeal for conciliation.

Apr. 1—American Federation of Labor offers arbitration to miners as long as strike lasts.

Apr. 1—Pres. Roosevelt invites operators to the White House means of ending strike.

Apr. 2—At white house conference Mitchell offers to accept arbitration by Pres. Roosevelt.

Apr. 3—Mine workers who demand troops to support resuming of mines.

Apr. 4—John D. Wright, stone (Pa.) orders out entire militia force for service in anthracite coal fields.

Apr. 5—Mitchell returns Pres. Roosevelt's report, which national commission would investigate miners' grievances immediately.

Apr. 6—At conference in New York between Gov. John C. Quinn and George F. Pease, operators refuse to concede 4 cents a ton advance and recognize miners' union.

Apr. 7—Mine workers propose to Pres. Roosevelt an behalf of operators to submit their demands to national commission to be named by president.

Apr. 8—Strike ends. President Roosevelt names arbitration committee: Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Judge Geo. Gray, E. E. Clark, H. Rev. John L. Spalding, T. B. Williams and Capt. D. Wright.

Apr. 9—At Wilkes-Barre, Pa., miners unanimously voted to end strike.

Apr. 10—Strike commission organizes with Judge Gray chairman.

Apr. 11—Mine workers inspection of mines, having examined 7 of them.

Apr. 12—Mine operators file answer to demands of miners, refusing to recognize United Mine Workers of America.

Apr. 13—Attempt to reach agreement outside of arbitration commission blocked by independent operators.

Apr. 14—Commission resumes investigation after 10 day recess to allow disputants to get together.

### Other Industrial Events.

Jan. 1—Mine workers of United Mine Workers of America rejected their contract in case that eight of employer to employ or discharge men cannot be questioned, as they had no motives cannot be considered.

Jan. 2—Miners' delegates at Indianapolis adopted wage scale already in force in Indiana and Ohio.

Jan. 3—Committee of transatlantic steamship lines formed.

Mar. 1—Martial law proclaimed in Northern Yucatan, Mexico, resulting in connection with street railway strike.

Mar. 2—Attorney General Knox institutes suit against the Bankers Trust Co. and general railroad merger and to dissolve Northern Securities Co.

Apr. 2—At Duluth, Minn., 10,000 aluminum smelters in wooden mills in Mass. and other states pay wages well market.

Apr. 3—Firemen and dockhands of tugs on great lakes strike.

May 3—Amalgamated association in session at Wheeling, W. Va., rejects the court decision 8-cent-tax law invalid.

May 4—Temporary injunction against packers granted by U. S. court in Chicago prevents negotiations under alleged trust agreements.

June 4—Strike of Chicago packing houses and depots, which had been suspended after several sessions, riot. Chicago packers rejoined from doing business in New York state in violation of 8-cent-tax law.

July 1—Strike of Allis-Chalmers employees, which had lasted a year, settled.

Sept. 1—Troy, N. Y., miners strike.

Oct. 2—Troops ordered out at Toronto, Ont., to prevent rioting by striking street car men.

Dec. 1—International Order of Machinists serve notice on 8 western railroads to pay union scale and observe 8-hour day.

Dec. 2—Chicago, Ill., miners strike, ending with 4,000 strikers freight handlers quit work.

Apr. 1—Several P. & L.'s turned back from New England, after an accident of strike of grays for more pay.

Aug. 1—Chicago, Ill., upholsterers strike for higher wages.

Dec. 1—International geographical union in session at Cincinnati makes maximum working hours per week 40. Golden jacket, leather cap, and leather belt.

Dec. 2—Labor day generally observed in American cities.

Jan. 1—Miners' strike in Kansas and 700 men, which began June 1, ended.

Feb. 1—Roosevelt attends convention of International Association of Machinists.

Mar. 1—A. Shuman elected grand master of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mar. 2—Miners, themselves to marry only members of labor unions, lead manufacturers' strike at New York; capital, \$50,000.

Oct. 1—Ship carrying flies incorporation papers at Trenton, N. J., for \$10,000.

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